

83475

Study of Diffusion Processes in Some Polymers. S/190/60/002/009/006/019
 III. Irreversible Variations of the Diffusion B004/B060
 Characteristics Due to the Action of Gamma
 Radiation of Co60 on the Polymer

relative heights of the peaks of X-ray diffraction in irradiated and non-irradiated material; Table 3: σ for He and Ar as a function of the dose; Fig. 9: $\log P$, $\log D$, and $\log \sigma$ as $f(1/T)$ for non-irradiated material, as well as at 100 Mrad and 800 Mrad. 2) Polyamide and methylol polyamide: Table 2, Fig. 5: P and D as a function of the dose at 25 and 95°C; Figs. 6, 7: relative heights of the peaks of X-ray diffraction; Fig. 10: $\log P$ and $\log D$ as a function of $1/T$ for non-irradiated material, as well as at doses of 600 and 1250 Mrad. 3) Polytetrafluoro ethylene: Fig. 8: P , D , and σ as a function of the dose. Table 4 gives the activation energies E_D of diffusion, E_p of permeability, and the values for D_0 - defined as $\log D_0 = f(E_D)$ (Fig. 11), as well as the enthalpy and entropy of the dissolution of gases in the polymers investigated with varying dose. Table 5 provides the solution heats of ethane, ethylene, propane, and butane in vulcanized natural rubber as a function of the sulfur content. Basing on these data, the authors arrived at the following conclusions: With increasing irradiation dose there is a decrease in the diffusibility of gases in polyethylene.

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Study of Diffusion Processes in Some Polymers. S/190/60/002/009/006/019
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polyamides, and SKS-30 due to increasing cross-linking. In the case of polytetrafluoro ethylene, D begins to rise at 2 Mrad. At 8 Mrad, the permeability to Ar is 27 times greater than in the case of non-irradiated material; this fact is explained by the formation of microcracks. In the case of polyvinyl chloride, the permeability to Ar is quadrupled, and that to He is trebled, after 250 Mrad. In conformity with Ref. 26, the authors assume a cleavage of HCl, formation of double bonds, and a resulting greater solubility of gases, as well as the formation of microdefects. E_p , heat and entropy of the dissolution of gases increase with polyamides and drop with polyethylene. The drop of E_p is due to the drop of the dissolution enthalpy with increasing dose. Up to a cross-linking of 10-12%, the steepest drop of P and D occurs in polyethylene. D_0 is a particularly sensitive characteristic of the structural changes undergone by a polymer under irradiation. The following after-effects were observed: With polyethylene and polyamides, heating leads to a further decrease of P and D;

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with polytetrafluoro ethylene, this effect occurs already at room temperature. These effects, which are explained by the reaction of free radicals, were taken into account during the measurements. The authors thank B. I. Zverev for his determination of the crystal content of irradiated polymers by means of X-ray diffraction. There are 11 figures, 5 tables, and 29 references: 11 Soviet, 12 US, and 6 British. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics). Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1960

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83476

S/190/60/002/009/007/019
B004/B060

21.6200 also 2209, 2109

AUTHORS: Tikhomirova, N. S., Malinskiy, Yu. M., Karpov, V. L.

TITLE: Study of Diffusion Processes in Some Polymers. IV. Reversible Variations of the Diffusion Characteristics Under the Action of Irradiation 19

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 1349-1359

TEXT: In the present article, the authors discuss their studies dealing with the changes in diffusivity of gases through polymer films under the action of irradiation, and explain the reason why the direct measurement of the diffusion constant D gives rise to experimental difficulties, so as to make it preferable to measure the permeability constant P as a function of the time or irradiation τ (Fig. 1). Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of the experimental apparatus. A polyethylene or polytetrafluoro ethylene film was stretched across the diffusion cell made of stainless steel (Fig. 3). The space below the film was filled with helium or xenon (700 torr); the space above the film was evacuated to

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Study of Diffusion Processes in Some Polymers. S/190/60/302/009/007/019
 IV. Reversible Variations of the Diffusion B004/B060
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2 - $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ torr. The pressure change in vacuum was measured by an induction manometer designed by V. B. Osipov (Fig. 4), the sensitivity of which was 0.05 torr per dial millimeter. The inductivity was recorded with an ЭПВИ-14 (EPVI-14) apparatus. Fig. 5 shows the calibration curve of the manometer. The diffusion cell was irradiated by means of Co^{60} in a K-20000 (K-20000) chamber. The diffusion cell was repeatedly introduced into the irradiation chamber and taken out again. Figs. 6-8 show the function $\Delta p = f(\tau)$ for helium - polyethylene, xenon - polyethylene, and helium - polytetrafluoro ethylene at radiation intensities attaining 730 roentgen/sec. Table 1 gives the effect of various radiation intensities on P. The following was observed: P rises at beginning irradiation and nearly drops back to the original value. P_0 when irradiation is stopped. ✓

In the case of polyethylene, P rises to the 10 - 15fold, and doubles in the case of polytetrafluoro ethylene. Xenon is diffused more quickly than helium. Fig. 9 shows that P/P_0 is a linear function of the radiation intensity. Table 2 shows the effect of the temperature increase of the film on the permeability to gas. It may be seen that the latter was responsible

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Study of Diffusion Processes in Some Polymers. S/190/60/002/009/007/019
IV. Reversible Variations of the Diffusion B004/B060
Characteristics Under the Action of Irradiation

for only 1/6 of the measured effect. Specific experiments made with an even more sensitive manometer (0.013 torr per dial millimeter, calibration curve Fig. 10) showed that the higher permeability to gas is not caused by an increased solubility of gases in the polymer irradiated (Table 3). A paper by Yu. S. Lazurkin et al. is mentioned (Ref. 1). There are 10 figures, 3 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass
(Scientific Research Institute of Plastics).
Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova
(Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1960

Card 3/3

5(4), 21(8), 15(8)

AUTHORS:

Tikhomirova, N.S., Malinskiy, Yu.M., S/O20/60/130/05/035/061
Karpov, V.L. BO04/BO14

TITLE:

Reversible Alterations of the Permeability of Polymers to Gases
in the Gamma Irradiation Process

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 5, pp 1081-1084
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As M.A. Makul'skiy and Yu.S. Lazurkin (Ref 5) had observed reversible effects in the irradiation of polymers, the authors investigated the effect of γ -radiation upon gas diffusion by polymers. Films of polyethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene were irradiated with Co^{60} (activity of 20 kg-equiv. of radium) with doses of up to 700 rads/sec. The rate of helium- or xenon diffusion by the film was manometrically measured. The design of the pressure gauge with a recorder of the type EPVI-14 was suggested by V.B. Osipov. The experimental apparatus is illustrated in figure 1. Figure 2 shows the function $p = f(\tau)$ for polyethylene at 10^6 and a dose of 730 rads/sec. Experimental data are compiled in table 1. Immediately after the introduction of the radiation source into

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Reversible Alterations of the Permeability of
Polymers to Gases in the Gamma Irradiation
Process

S/020/60/130/05/035/061
B004/B014

the apparatus, pressure rises linearly with the radiation dose. When the source has been removed, the diffusion rate changes, approaches the initial rate, but remains higher. This hangover effect increases after each irradiation. The same results were obtained for polytetrafluoroethylene (Fig 3). In this case, test periods were, however, short because of the low radiation stability of this polymer. Figure 4 shows the temperature dependence of the rate of xenon diffusion by polyethylene. The acceleration of radiation-induced diffusion is explained by local excitation of molecules, increase in their elasticity due to primary absorption events of γ -quanta, and by secondary reactions. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L.Ya. Karpov). Institut promyshlennosti plasticheskikh mass (Institute of the Plastics Industry)

PRESENTED: July 30, 1959, by V.A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1959
Card 2/2

TIKHOMIROVA, N.V.

Summary of section activities in the Central Administration of
Scientific and Technical Associations of the Shipbuilding industry
for the year 1956. Sudostroenie 23 no.4:64 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Shipbuilding) (Naval research)

ИРКУТСКАЯ АКА.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 731

Author: Tikhomirova, N. Ya.

Institution: All-Union Geological Science-Research Institute

Title: On the Recrystallization of Tourmaline in Lower Cambrian Deposits of the Irkutsk Amphitheater

Original

Periodical: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, No 8, 126-132

Abstract: The recrystallization of terrigenous grains of tourmaline (T) in the above-named deposits has been studied. Material from the Bel'sk normal gap from the 1,000-1,922 m zone was used in the study. Minerals of the dravite-schorlite and schorlite-elbaite series have been found in the deposits. On the covered crystals of these minerals recrystallized T has formed at one end of the N_p axis; the recrystallized tourmaline has the same orientation as the primary T but is less intense in color, more transparent, and has a lower index of refraction. Two stages have been noted in the recrystallization of T: (1) formation of

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USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 731

Abstract: outgrowths and edges of irregular form and (2) growth of separate idiomorphic thin prismatic crystals or brush-like segregations. The proportion of recrystallized T increases in levels containing a higher proportion of recrystallized quartz, feldspars, as well as greater amounts of autogenous quartz, chalcedony, and opal crystals. It is supposed that the first stage in the recrystallization took place in the gangue of the feeder [sic] districts (probably the Eastern Sayan, Yenisey ridge, and Lake Baikal districts). In the second stage of recrystallization the T is apparently formed by the autogenous diagenesis, and perhaps epigenesis of the deposits. All the deposits of autogenous T cited in the literature are listed.

Card 2/2

TIKHOMIROVA, N.Ya.

Study of the mineral typomorphism for the correlation of
sedimentary rocks. Trudy VSEGEI 72:125-148 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Siberia, Eastern—Mineralogy)
(Siberia, Eastern—Rocks, Sedimentary)

TIKHOMIROVA, N.Ya.

Study of the mineral typomorphism for the correlation of
sedimentary rocks. Trudy VSEGEI 72:125-148 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Siberia, Eastern—Mineralogy)
(Siberia, Eastern—Rocks, Sedimentary)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 73 (USSR) 15-57-1-461

AUTHOR: Tikhomirova, N. Ya.

TITLE: Authigenic Tourmaline in the Lower Cambrian Rocks of
the Irkutsk Amphitheater (O novoobrazovaniyakh turmalina
v nizhnnekembriyskikh otlozheniyakh Irkutskogo amfi-
teatra)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8,
pp 126-132.

ABSTRACT: Authigenic tourmaline, anatase, iron sulfides, hematite,
quartz, feldspar, chalcedony, opal, celestite, and
fluorite are found in the Lower Cambrian rocks in the
Irkutsk amphitheater. Authigenic minerals are observed
in both the heavy and light fractions of the rocks.
Tourmaline is the most widespread mineral in the heavy
fraction. It occurs in long and short prismatic
crystals, rarely in oval and spherical grains. The
rounded crystals and grains of tourmaline show a marked

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Authigenic Tourmaline in the Lower Cambrian Rocks (Cont.) 15-57-1-461

and constant pleochroism, opposite to that for biotite. The minimum intensity is along the axis of N_p , the maximum along N_g . The indices of refraction range for N_p from 1.618 to 1.638 and for N_g from 1.644 to 1.676. The birefringence ranges from 0.026 to 0.038. The tourmaline generally contains numerous inclusions. The pleochroism and other optical properties indicate that the investigated fraction contains tourmaline of the dravite-schorlite series and of the schorlite-elbaite series. Authigenic tourmaline has the same optical orientation as the parent grain and generally grows with one end of the crystal along the N_p axis. Such tourmaline is distinguished from the primary variety by weaker colors and by smaller refractive indices. Two stages of recrystallization are noted: the first stage is probably associated with the alterations of the parental rock in the provenance area; the second apparently took place after deposition of the sediment, during subsequent alteration of the rock. The tourmaline in the first stage of recrystallization occurs as incrustations, rarely as reaction rims, partly or completely growing over rounded parental grains. In the second stage of recrystallization, the tourmaline forms thin, prismatic idio-

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Authigenic Tourmaline in the Lower Cambrian Rocks (Cont.) 15-57-1-461

morphic individuals, growing on the parental grains in individual crystals or brush-like accumulations. Overgrowths of fine-prismatic crystals of the second stage are frequently observed on the smooth surface of reaction fins and on bands of tourmaline of the first stage. It has been recognized that the greater the content of tourmaline grains of the second stage the greater the quantity of recrystallized grains of quartz and feldspar, and of crystals of quartz in aggregates of chalcedony and opal. Tourmaline is also frequently found in the Lower Cambrian carbonate rocks immediately underlying the beds just discussed. Sequences of recrystallization were not discovered. The author suggests that the recrystallization was a local phenomenon.

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G. A. G.

TIKHOMIROVA, N.Ya.

Newly formed tourmaline in lower Cambrian deposits of the
Irkutsk amphitheater. Mat.VSEGEI no.8:126-132 '56. (MLRA 10;2)

(Irkutsk Province--Tourmaline)

ZARETSKAYA, I.I.; SOBKINA, T.I.; TIMOMIROVA, O.B.; TORGOV, I.I.

Condensation of 1- β -acetoxyvinyl-6-methoxy-3,4-dihydronaphthalene with 2,4-dimethyl- Δ^2 -cyclopentene-1,5-dione. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:1051-1058 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

FEDOROV, A.A.; TIKHOMIROVA, O.F.; STREBULAYEVA, Ye.N.; CHERENOVA, O.I.

Determination of silicon in ferroniobium, niobium pentoxide,
and in nickel-niobium alloys. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:
164-167 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Niobium oxide--Analysis) (Niobium alloys--Analysis)
(Silicon--Analysis)

ACC NR: AT6030227

SOURCE CODE: UR/2776/66/000/049/0048/0052

AUTHOR: Lonskaya, K. K.; Tikhomirova, O. F.; Golubeva, V. M.; Sorokina, N. N.;
Suchelenkova, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectrochemical method for determining the composition of tungsten-molybdenum alloys ²⁷ ²⁷

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
Sbornik trudov, no. 49, 1966. Novyye metody ispytaniy metallov; khimicheskiy kontrol'
v metallurgii (New methods in the analysis of metals; chemical control in metallurgy),
48-52

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, spectrographic analysis, metal chemical analysis

ABSTRACT: The article describes a spectrochemical method for analysis of tungsten-molybdenum alloys for titanium and zirconium (0.010-50%); tungsten (10-70%); and hafnium, lanthanum, and yttrium (0.001-0.1%). The contents of titanium, zirconium, hafnium, lanthanum, and yttrium are determined in tungsten-molybdenum alloys of constant composition, and the tungsten composition in alloys of varying composition. The proposed method for determination of titanium, zirconium, hafnium, lanthanum, and

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ACC NR: AT6030227

yttrium includes the following steps: introduction of the sample into solution, introduction of a collector, separation of the elements being investigated from the base elements, and spectral analysis of the concentrate. The article gives a detailed description of the methods used to prepare standard solutions of each of the elements under consideration, and for preparation of the samples for X ray analysis. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

TIKHOMIROVA, O.F.; STREBULAYEVA, Ye.N.; SAZONOVA, Z.V.

Determining ferrous oxide in chromium ores and slags. Sbor. ~~1963~~
TSNIICHM no.31:180-181 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Chromium ores--Analysis) (Slag--Analysis) (Iron oxide)

POLYANINA, Galina Dmitriyevna; MALOV, N.N., prof., red.;
TIKHOMIROVA, O.I., red.; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Demonstrations in electrical engineering and radio
engineering lectures] Demonstratsii na leksiakh po
elektrotekhnike i radiotekhnike; posobie dlia pedagogi-
cheskikh institutov. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1963. 98 p.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy eksperimental'noy fiziki,
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im.
V.I.Lenina (for Malov).

(Radio) (Electric engineering)

1. TIKHOMIROVA, O. N., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Lumber - Mensuration
7. Estimation of a stand of timber and standardization of selling operations. Les
prom No. 2 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

PERERVINA, L.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik., TIKHOMIROVA, O.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Conditions of the fundus oculi in migraine. Oft.zhur. 13 no.5:295-297
'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz otdela neyroendokrinologii Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akademika N.D. Strazhesko.
(MIGRAINE)
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

TIKHOMIROVA, O.N., zootekhnik

Prevention of mastitis in cows. Veterinariia 36 no.7:53 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Uchebnoye khozyaystvo Moskovskoy veterinarnoy akademii.
(Udder--Diseases)

1. TIKHOMIROVA, O. N., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Lumbering
7. Estimation of a stand of timber and standardization of felling operations. Les
prom No 2 1953
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

YAKIMCHUK, I.L., kand.veterinarnykh nauk; TIKHOMIROVA, O.N.

Optimal dates for the insemination of cows after calving.
Veterinariia 39 no.12:40-42 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya. 2. Starshiy zootekhnik
upravnogo khozyaystva "Yur'yevskoye" Naro-Fominskiy rayon,
Moskovskoy obl. (for Tikhomirova).
(Artificial insemination)
(Cows)

PETROV, K.D.; TIKHOMIROVA, R.G.

Preparation and some transformations of α -amine alcohols of
the naphthalene series. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 9:909-911
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastiches-
kikh mass, Moskva.

NAZAROV, V.I.; SILINA, N.P.; TIKHOMIROVA, R.N.

Experimental data on the physical chemistry of starch [with summary
in English]. Koll. zhur. 20 no.4:465-468 JI-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
Laboratoriya fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.
(Starch)

BIRYUKOVA, A.P.; YEGOROV, V.V., prof., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.;
MOROZOV, A.T., prof., retsenzent; PAVLOV, A.N., red. izd-va;
TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Effect of irrigation on the water and salt balance of soils in
the southern part of the trans-Volga region] Vliianie orosheniia
na vodnyi i solevoi rezhim pochv Iuzhnogo Zavolzh'ia. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 266 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Volga Valley--Saline and alkali soils)
(Volga Valley--Irrigation)

PODOL'SKAYA, N.P.: TIKHOMIROVA, S.M.

Advanced practices of obtaining increased yields of high-quality flax. Zemledelie 7 no.10:28-34 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

(Flax)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

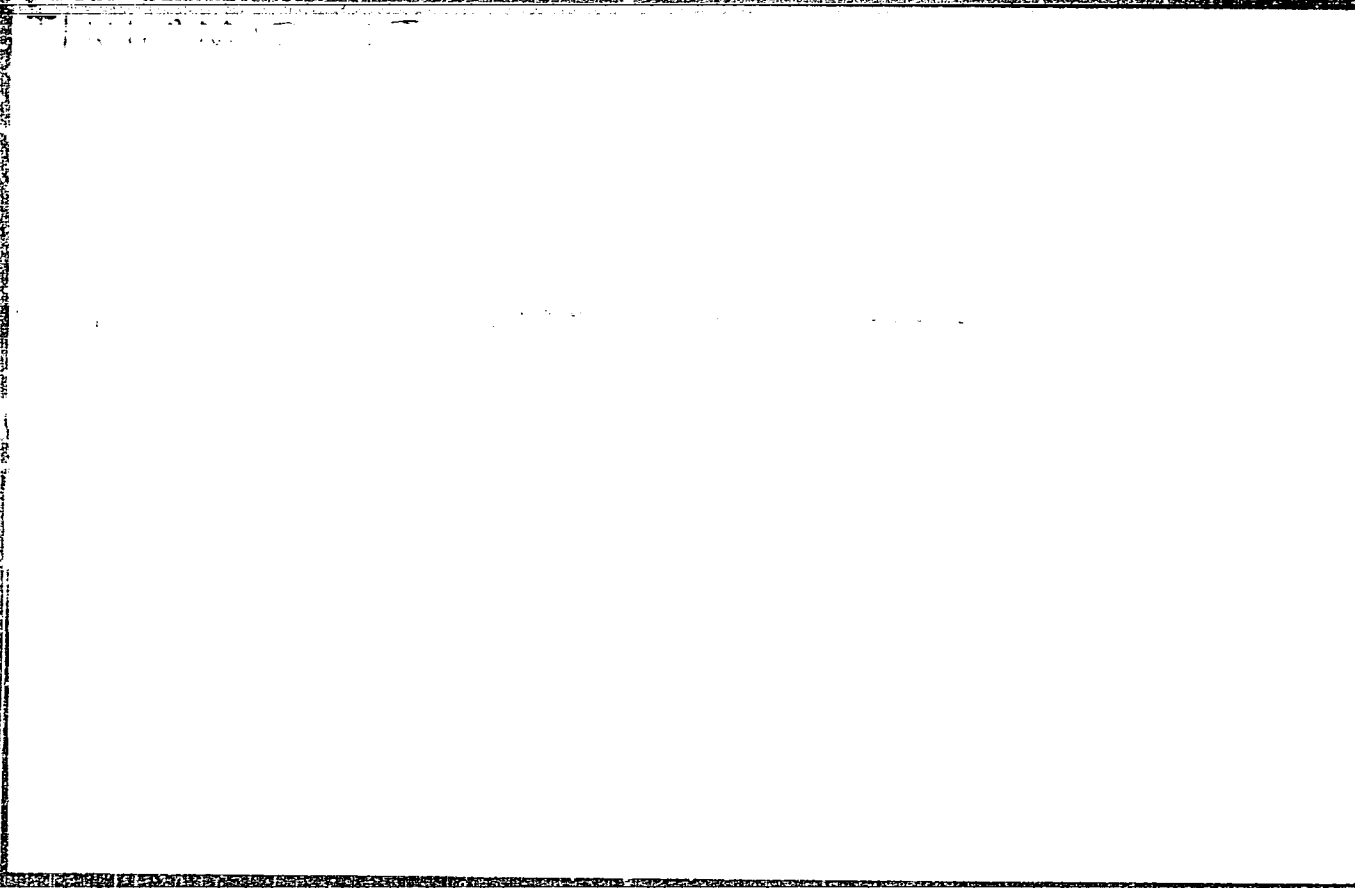
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755610015-0"

TIKHOMIROVA, T.

Plane hurrying to help. Zdorov'e 4 no.3:5 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(AIRPLANE AMBULANCES)

was not set free from II in detectable amount. It was con-
sidered as a result of the nature of the material.

TIKHOMIROVA, T.

Always on his way. Zdorov'e 2 no.9:12 S '56.
(POKARZHEVSKII, PETR DMITRIEVICH)

(MLRA 9:10)

SHESTOPALOVA, N.M.; REINGOLD, V.N.; TIKHOMIROVA, T.I.; KARPOVICH, L.G.;
CHUMAKOV, M.P.

Electron microscope study of chick embryo cell culture infected with Kemerovo virus. Acta virol (Praha) [Engl] 8 no.1: 88-89 Ja'64.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides,
U.S.S.R., Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

*

ZALKIND, S. Ya.; POBERIY, I. A.; BORISOGLEBSKAYA, N. V.; IZAKOVA, L. F.; TILLOMLOVA, I. I.
BOGOMOLOVA, N. N.

"Tsitokhimicheskoye i avtoradiograficheskoye izucheniye infitsirovannoy virusami
kletki."

report presented at Symp on Virus Diseases, Moscow, 6-9 Oct 64.

Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

TIKHOMIROVA, T. I.; SHUBIN, A. S.

"Electron microscopic study of HEP-2 culture cells chronically infected
with tick-borne encephalitis virus."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy, Prague
26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

SHUBIN, A.S. (Moskva, K-6, Vorotnikovskiy per., d.7/9, kv.20); TIKHOMIROVA,
T.I. (Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya, d.61/2, korp.9)

Electron microscopy of ultrathin sections of tissue of breast
cancer in mice of the C-3NA line and of sarcoma 45 in rats.
Vop.onk. 5 no.11:573-578 '59. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Otdel etiologii opukholey (rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. A.D.Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i
klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. N.N.Blokhin).

(CANCER)

(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)

KUZ'MIN, D.S., dotsent; TIKHOMIROVA, T.I.

X-ray diagnosis of hemorrhage in hemophilia; a review of Soviet and foreign literature. Vest. khir. no.10:141-145 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo otdela Trudovogo Krasnogo Znamini nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.

S/194/61/000/011/004/070
D256/D302

3.9110

AUTHORS: Studenkov, N.V., Tikhomirova, T.N. and Yanovskiy, B.M.

TITLE: Measuring the components of the Earth's magnetic field by a nuclear resonance method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 5, abstract 11 A35 (Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, 1960, no. 43 (103), 52-55) ✓ B

TEXT: A method is described of measuring the Earth's magnetism by employing the phenomenon of free nuclear resonance and compensating one of the components of the geo-magnetic field vector. The shortcomings of the classical Gauss method are considered, and the proposed method of measuring the vertical and horizontal components of the Earth's magnetic field is briefly described. The arrangement of the instrument is presented and the factors determining the

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Measuring the components...

S/194/61/000/011/004/070
D256/D302

obtainable accuracy are considered. An accuracy of 0.005% was achieved in preliminary measurements with the described method.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓
B

Card 2/2

S/058/61/000/007/055/086
A001/A101

24.2200

AUTHORS: Studentsov, N.V., Tikhomirova, T.N., Yanovskiy, B.M.

TITLE: The application of magnetic nuclear resonance to measuring the constants of coils in magnetic fields

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 283, abstract 7E478
("Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR", 1960, no. 43 (103), 43 - 51)

TEXT: The authors consider the method of measuring the constants of the coils in the wide range of their values, based on the phenomenon of nuclear magnetic resonance absorption and free nuclear induction. The results of measuring the constants of the coils in magnetic fields of 50 and 0.5 oe intensities are presented.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓
B

Card 1/1

28414
S/169/61/000/007/077/104
A006/A101

3.9110

AUTHORS:

Studentsov, N.V., Tikhomirova, T.N., Yanovskiy, V.M.

TITLE:

Measuring the components of the Earth's magnetic field strength by the method of free nuclear induction

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961, 3, abstract 7G14 ("Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR", 1960, no. 43 (103), 52 - 55)

TEXT:

Information is given on the development of a method for measuring the elements of earth's magnetism with the use of the free nuclear induction phenomenon. The method is based on the compensation of one of the components of the Earth's magnetic field strength at the spot where the sensitive coil of the nuclear magnetometer is located. Thus, the H-component is compensated when measuring the Z-component with the aid of Helmholtz rings. Full H-compensation can not be achieved because of the inaccurate adjustment of the compensating rings and because a compensating field of a value equal to H can not be produced. Therefore the Z value measured is somewhat different from the true value. First measurements of Z were made with the aid of the absolute magnetic VNIIM theodo-

Card 1/2

Measuring the components ...

27111
S/169/61/000/007/077/104
A006/A101

lite, whose Helmholtz rings were used as compensating elements. The goniometric devices of the theodolite allowed an orientation of the compensating ring axes with $\leq 10^\circ$ accuracy. The current in the ring winding was maintained constant and was measured with the aid of a compensating circuit with about 1% accuracy. This assured measurement of Z with an accuracy of reading the results from a series of measurements of about 0.005%; the error was of a random nature and was mainly determined by the error in reading the variations of Z. H

U. Fastovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

STUDENTSOV, N.V.; TIKHOMIROVA, T.N.; YANOVSKIY, B.M.

Measuring the components of the intensity of the earth's
magnetic field by the method of free nuclear induction.
Tru'y inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.43:52-55 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Magnetic measurements)

(Nuclear induction)

STUDENTSOV, N.V.; TIKHOMIROVA, T.N.; YANOVSKIY, B.M.

Use of nuclear magnetic resonance in measuring the coil constant
of magnetic field intensity. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer 1
izm. prib. no.43:43--51 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(Magnetic measurements)

(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

SOV/115- 59-2-22/38

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, B.M., Studentsov, N.V., Tikhomirova, T.N.

TITLE: On Assessing the Importance of the Gyromagnetic Relation of the Proton in a Weak Magnetic field (K izmereniyu znacheniya giromagnitnogo otnosheniya protona v slabom magnitnom pole)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 39-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of paramagnetic nuclear resonance is used nowadays to measure magnetic field intensity. Currently, work is in progress in the VNIIM laboratory for magnetic measurements to determine the degree of gyromagnetic relation of the proton in accordance with the method of free nuclear induction. The first efforts in this direction were made according to the Thomas (USA) method and the Wilhelmy (West Germany) method. Similar work is currently being carried out at the Khar'kov State Institute for Measurements and Measuring Equipment, particularly using the Thomas method. There

Card 1/2

SOV/115-59 -2-22/38
On Assessing the Importance of the Gyromagnetic Relation of the
Proton in a Weak Magnetic Field

are 2 references, 1 of which is English and 1 German.

Card 2/2

NAZAROV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; TIKHOMIROVA, T.P.

Physicochemical data on starch. Trudy MTIPP no.9:83-90 '57.
(Starch--Analysis) (MIRA 10:12)

NAZAROV, V.I.; SAKHAROV, V.G.; TIKHOMIROVA, T.P.

Some data for the study of the stability of gelatinous starch
and of the drying of bread. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.pishch.tekh.
no.4:131-135 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
Laboratoriya fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.
(Starch) (Colloids) (Bread)

SOV-69-58-4-11/18

AUTHORS: Nazarov, V.I., Silina, N.P., Tikhomirova, T.P.

TITLE: Some Experimental Investigations on the Physical Chemistry of Starch (Nekotoryye eksperimental'nyye issledovaniya po fiziko-khimii krakhmala)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 4, pp 465-468 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article, the influence of the temperature and electrolyte solutions on starch granules is studied. Starch is a high-molecular carbohydrate the properties of which are connected with the character of its internal structure. Experiments have shown, that at a temperature of 107°C , starch loses its water. If this dry starch is heated at 100°C for several hours, the temperature of paste formation is reduced (see Table). The complete elimination of water at 120°C leads to dextrine formation and other major changes in the internal structure. The influence of the electrolytes plays a great role since starch is an ion exchanging substance. A small quantity of ions connected with starch causes a considerable change in the filtration ability of the substance. The following cation range has been established: $\text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Na}^{2+} > \text{Ba}^{2+} > \text{Ca}^{2+}$. The adsorption capacity of starch has been determined by means of

Card 1/2

SOV-69-58-4-11/18

Some Experimental Investigations on the Physical Chemistry of Starch

methylene blue. The influence of the cations on this property is shown in the following range: $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Ba}^{2+} > \text{Ca}^{2+}$. For the viscosity of starch the following cation range has been established: $\text{Ba}^{2+} > \text{Ca}^{2+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{H}^+$. A linear relationship is observed between the values of the ionic refractions and the paste formation temperature of the starch in the solutions of the respective electrolytes. There are 3 graphs, 1 table, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 5 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Laboratoriya fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii (Moscow Technological Institute of the Food Industry, Laboratory of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1957

1. Starches--Chemical properties

Card 2/2

HAZAROVA, O.M.; LOKSHINA, M.D.; POGORELKO, L.V.; TYMYANSKAYA, Ye.A.;
TIKHOMIROVA, T.S.; MODILEVSKAYA, P.A.; KHARLAMOVA, K.S., LAVOCHKIN,
M.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor; LIL'YE, A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Moscow; a concise commercial and cultural directory. As of July 15,
1956] Moskva; kratkaya adresno-spravochnaya kniga. Po sostoyaniyu
na 15 iulya 1956. [Moskva] 1956. 495 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskaya gorodskaya spravochno-informatsionnaya kontora
"Mosgorspravka," Moscow.
(Moscow--Directories)

TIKHOMIROVA, T.V., aspirantka

Composition and biological properties of milk during various
seasons of the year. Izv. TSKHA no.3:215-220 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Milk—Composition)

TIKHOMIROVA, T.V.

Chemical composition of milk in different seasons. Izv. vys.ucheb.
zav.;pishch.tekh. no.4:22-25 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslodel'noy i
syrodel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Milk --Composition)

TIKHOMIROVA, T.V.

"Seasonal Changes in the Composition and Quality of Milk and their Influence on the Quality of Cheese";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

TIKHOMIROVA, V.D.

Immediate and remote results of the treatment of umbilical
hernia. Khirurgiia 39 no.4:59-63 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. G.A.
Bairov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TIKHOMIROVA, V.D. (Leningrad, ul. Lensovet, d.24, kv.7)

Hernias of the umbilical cord and their treatment. Vest.khir.
89 no.11:112-119 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. G.A.
Bairov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(UMBILICUS--HERNIA)

BARON, Lazar' Izrailevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TIKHOMIROVA, Vera
Ivanovna, inzh.; LEDOVSKAYA, V.V., otv. red.; IVLEVA, N.P.,
red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Statistical analysis of indices of large-scale blasts of vertical
borehole charges in open-pit mines] Opyt statisticheskogo analiza
pokazatelei massovykh vzryvov vertikal'nykh skvazhinnykh zariadov
v kar'erakh. Moskva, M-vo stroit. RSFSR, 1959. 33p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Blasting) (Strip mining)

RUDOY, B.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.; BORODIN, G., inzh.; NAUGOL'NOV, A., inzh.

Adding ground corncobs to mixed feeds. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.7:
12 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Novocherkasskiy zooveterinarnyy institut (for Rudoy, Tikhomirova).
2. Rostovskoye upravleniye zagotovok (for Borodin, Naugol'nov).
(Corn as feed)

NOVIKOV, A.I.; ZIMONIKOVA, V.I.

Coprecipitation of uranium (VI) with iron hydroxide under conditions of complex formation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 6 no.3:377-384 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii. (Uranium compounds) (Iron hydroxides)

L 33764-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/I RM

ACC NR: AP6000457

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0324/65/000/004/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Tikhomirova, V. I.; Leytes, L. G.

ORG: Moscow Institute of National Economy im. G. V. Plekhanov (Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva)

TITLE: Correlation between elastic properties and crease resistance of blended wool fabrics

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya tekstil'noy promyshlennosti, no. 4, 1965, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: textile engineering, ~~dacron~~, caprone, ~~PROCESSED ANIMAL PRODUCT~~, ~~NATURAL FIBER~~, ~~SYNTHETIC FIBER~~, ~~TEXTILE~~, ~~ELASTICITY~~

ABSTRACT: Fabric blends of wool with viscose, dacron [lavan], and caprone fibers were tested for elasticity and crease recovery. The deformation of the fabric and of its components is greatly affected by the nature of the synthetic, decreasing in the order of dacron, caprone, and viscose; the yarn structure had a smaller effect. For blends with the same viscose content, the contribution of the elastic component is of the same order of viscose staple as for viscose yarn. As the elastic properties improve, the crease resistance shows a tendency to rise. Moist heat treatment and shrinkage raise the absolute values of the fabric deformation and of plastic components, while that of its elastic component decreases. At the same time, the crease resistance drops. The optimum correlation coefficient between the elastic component and the crease re-

Card 1/2

L 33764-66

ACC NR: AP6000457

sistance, warpwise and weftwise, was found to be 0.8-0.9. The results indicate that it should be possible to evaluate the crease resistance of blends from their elastic properties. The work was carried out in consultation with Professor G. M. Kukin. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 04Jan65/

ORIG REF: 009/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

LEYTES, L.G.; ZHIL'TSOVA, G.V.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.I.

Fulling and pile as a factor for fabric protection against
weathering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.6:
36-40 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova.

LUK'YANYCHEVA, V.I.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.I.; BAGOTSKIY, V.S.

Effect of the state of platinum surface on the electrochemical
adsorption of oxygen in acid solutions. Elektrokhimiya 1
no.3:262-266 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

SOKOLOVA, K.D.; KUZNETSOV, V.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.I.

Introducing cyanide cadmium plating using asymmetric current.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.
inform.18 no.9:12-13 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VOZIN, Valentin Fedorovich; TIKHOMIROVA, Vera Vasil'yevna; IGFCV,
Yu.N., otv. red.

[Field atlas of Triassic bivalved and cephalopod mollusks
in the northeastern part of the U.S.S.R.] Polevoi atlas
dvukhstvorchatykh i golovonogikh molliuskov triasovykh ot-
lozhenii Severo-Vostoka USSR. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 195 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

TIKHOMIROVA, V.I.; LEYTES, L.G.

Relation between the elastic properties and crease characteristics
of half-woolen worsted cloth. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst.
prom. no.4:12-16 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova.

TIKHOMIROVA, V.I.; OSHE, A.I.; BAGOTSKIY, V.S.; LUK'YANYCHEVA, V.I.

State of oxygen adsorbed on platinum. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:
644-647 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.N. Frumkinym.

BARON, Lazar' Izrailevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TIKHOMIROVA, Vera
Ivanovna, inzh.; LEDOVSKAYA, V.V., otv. red.; IVLEVA, N.P.,
red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Statistical analysis of indices of large-scale blasts of vertical
borehole charges in open-pit mines] Opyt statisticheskogo analiza
pokazatelei massovykh vzryvov vertikal'nykh skvazhinnykh zariadov
v kar'erakh. Moskva, M-vo stroit. RSFSR, 1959. 33p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Blasting) (Strip mining)

TIKHOMIROVA, V.I.; LUK'YANYCHEVA, V.I.; BAGOTSKIY, V.S.

Oxygen-hydrogen peroxide equilibrium on a degassed platinum in the presence of oxygen traces. Elektrokhiimiia 1 no.6:645-650 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut elektrokhiimii AN SSSR.

OSHE, A.I.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.I.; BAGOTSKIY, V.S.

Oxygen ionization on an oxidized platinum cathode in acid solutions.
Elektrokhimiya 1 no.6:688-691 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3086

Author : Tikhomirova, V. N.

Inst : Moscow Academy of Veterinary Medicine

Title : Effect of Higher Fatty Acids on Activity of Proteolytic Enzymes in Animal Bodies

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1957, 20, 242-248

Abstract : The effects of palmitic, stearic, oleic, chaulmoogric and alpha-, beta-, and gamma-oxydiptheric acids on the activity of the proteolytic enzymes were studied in experiments on rats. In vitro tests, all the mentioned acids depressed the activity of pepsin and trypsin (in proportion to the sum of the proteolytic enzymes of the pancreatic juice and the cathepsins of the liver). By degree of their inhibitory action, the studied fatty acids were divided into 3 groups: (1) the highly active

Card 1/3

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3086

alpha-oxydiphtheric, oleic and ricinoleic acids;
(2) the medium active chaulmoogric and beta-oxydiphtheric acids; and (3) the low-active gamma-oxydiphtheric, palmitic and stearic acids. With regard to their antibiotic effects, oleic acid occupied the first place and was followed by chaulmoogric and oxydiphtheric acids. The palmitic and stearic acids were inactive. The inactivation of the enzymes, effected by the acids, is ascribed to formation of enzymatically inactive lipoprotein compounds. In vivo tests, the fatty acids had the opposite effect. Daily injections of acids, 10 mg/kg for 10 - 11 days, produced activation of the liver cathepsins. The most active in this respect were chaulmoogric and beta- and gamma-oxydiphtheric acids which possess a low surface activity. The surface-active oleic acid appeared to be least active. The

Card 2/3

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3086

conclusion is made that the lipoprotein compounds formed in the body by action of the therapeutic fatty acids (chaulmoogric and oxydiphtheric), have a stronger effect on the body metabolic processes than the compounds formed from dietary fatty acids. -- A. G. Vereshagin

Card 3/3

RUDOV, B.Z., prof.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.N.; AFONOVA, V.N.; ROISEL', A.I.;
BARANOV, A.A.

[Manual of laboratory work in inorganic and analytical
chemistry] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po kur-
su neorganicheskoi i analiticheskoi khimii. Riazan',
Riazanskii in-t, 1963. 158 p. (MIRA 17:9)

TIKHOMIROVA, V. N. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Effect of higher fatty acids upon
the activity of proteolytic enzymes of the animal organism." Rostov-on-Don, 1957
20 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Republic State Univ), 140 copies
(KL, 3-58, 96)

-22-

USSR/Human and Animals Physiology - Metabolism. Ferments.

T-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83871

Author : Tikhomirova, V.N.

Inst : Novocherkassk Zootechnical Institute of Veterinary
Medicine.

Title : Effects of Higher Fatty Acids upon the Activity of Prote-
colitic Ferments in Live Organisms.

Orig Pub : Tr. Novocherkasskogo zootekhn. vet. in-ta, vyp. 10, 201-
212.

Abstract : In vitro tests performed on rabbits, cats, and puppies
showed that higher fatty acids inhibit the activities of
liver pepsin, trypsin, and cathepsin. Such inhibiting ac-
tion is possibly caused by ferments forming inactive com-
plexes with lipoid proteins. In tests performed in vivo,
the investigated acids activated liver cathepsins.

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Metabolism. Ferments.

T-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, 83871

Here, the most active were therapeutic fatty acids, such as chaulmoogric acid and ODA (oxydiphteric acids). Oleates were the least active; their greatest activity was found in vitro. The author assumes that the great activity of therapeutic fatty acids is the result of reflectory stimulation of chemoreceptors formed by stable lipid protein compounds. -- T.N. Protasova

Card 2/2

TIHKOMIROVA, V.M.

KORSHUNOV, I.A.; POCHINAYLO, A.P.; TIHKOMIROVA, V.M.

Ion exchange investigations of some cadmium and zinc complex compounds. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.1:68-73 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo,
Kafedra radiokhimii.
(Cadmium compounds) (Zinc compounds) (Complex compounds)

LARIONOVA, Ye.N.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.N.

Heavy sediments in Perm Province and the Udmurt A.S.S.R. Trudy
VNIGNI no.13:29-36 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Perm Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Udmurt A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

RUDOY, B.Z., prof.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.N.; AFONOVA, V.N.; ROTSEL', A.I.;
BARANOV, A.A.

[Manual for laboratory work in inorganic and analytical
chemistry] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po kursu
neorganicheskoi i analiticheskoi khimii. Riazan', Riazanskii
med. in-t im. akad.I.P.Pavlova, 1963. 158 p.

(MIRA 16:12)

(Chemistry, Inorganic--Laboratory manual)
(Chemistry, Analytical--Laboratory manual)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755610015-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755610015-0"

TIKHOMIROVA, V.M.

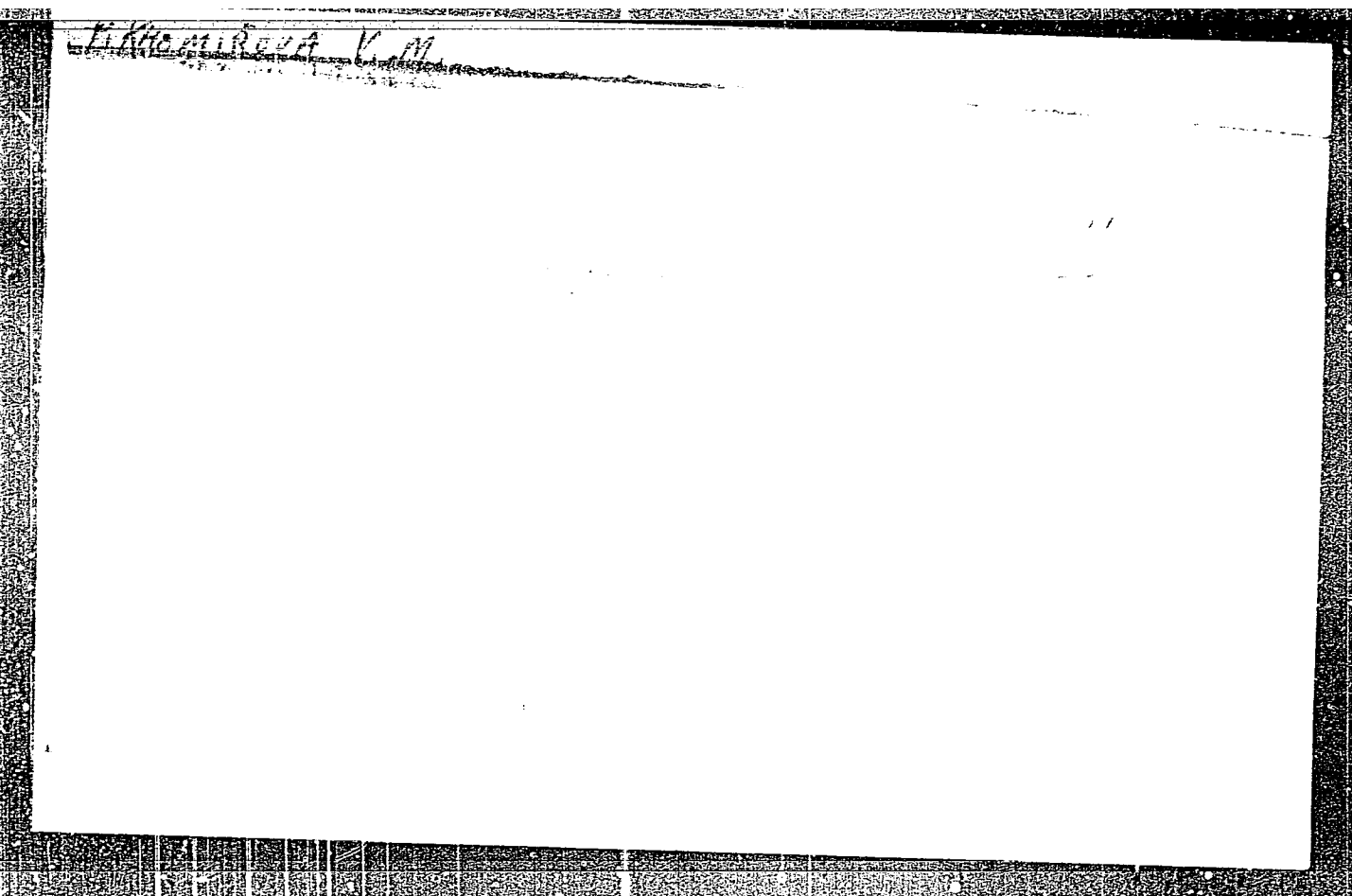
"Investigation of Some Complex Compounds of Cadmium and Zinc by the Ion Exchange Method," by I. A. Korshunov, A. P. Pochinaylo, and V. M. Tikhomirova, Chair of Radiochemistry, Cherkiv State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 2, No 1, Jan 57, pp 68-73

By measuring the exchange with ions of radioactive isotopes, the composition and constants of instability of some complex compounds of Zn and Cd ions with oxalate and tartrate ions, and also of Zn ions with thiosulfate and citrate ions, were determined. The characteristics of the complex ions in question are given.

Sum. 1305

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001755610015-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755610015-0"

TIKHOMIROVA, V.P., inzh.

Third technical conference of young hydraulic engineers of the
All-Union Trust for the Design of Hydroelectric Power Plants
and Hydroelectric Developments. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.2:61 F
'62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Hydroelectric power stations--Congresses)

TIKHOMIROVA, V.V.; PANYUTINA, L.B.

Losses to science. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no. 7:134-137
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHEYDIN, I.A.; TIKHOMIROVA, V.Ye.; ZHGUN, V.Ye.; GRIB, Ye.F.

Increase the output of high-grade plywood. Der. prom. 12
no.8:6 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

AL'TSHULER, V.Ye., prof.; NIKITINA, L.L., starshiy laborant; KOLOBOVA, V.,
zootekhnik; TIKHOMIROVA, Ye., zootekhnik

Checking standards for the judging of bulls based on various
numbers of daughters. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. sel'khoz. Inst.
no.19:92-100 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra razvedeniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zivotnykh i
molochnogo dela (zav. - prof. V.Ye. Al'tshuler) Ivanovskogo
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

TIKHOMIROVA, Ye., kand. ekonom.nauk

Methods of determining the cost of loading and unloading operations.
Rech. transp. 22 no.10:19-20 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SOV/4971

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Sokolov, V. A., Ye. A. Tikhomirova, and N. A. Kosolapova
Radioaktivnyy izotop sery S35 (Radioactive Sulfur Isotope S35)
Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 25 p. Errata slip inserted.
5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Z. D. Andreyenko; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This brochure is intended for scientific personnel
working with radio isotopes and for the general reader
interested in the subject.

COVERAGE: The author discusses, in a popular form, the
physical properties and methods of preparing the radio-
active isotope S35, as well as its various uses in sci-
entific research, medicine, and industry. Two tables of
data, one diagram, and one photograph are included. No
personalities are mentioned. There are 17 references, all
Soviet.

Card 1/2

Radioactive Sulfur Isotope S35

SOV/4971

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Physical Properties and Methods of Obtaining the Sulfur Isotope S35	4
Obtaining Preparations Which Contain the Isotope S35	12
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	
Card 2/2	

JA/rsm/ec
4-11-61

И.К.Хуникова, Ye. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXTRACTATION 507/363

Method polychromy: Imperative radioactivity preparation; atomic state (Methods for the Production and Measurement of Radioactive Preparations; Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1960. 307 p. Extra slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

General Ed.: Valeriy Viktorovich Bockharov; Ed.: M.A. Saguro; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Vlasova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel working in the production of radioactive isotopes.

COVERAGE: The collection contains original studies on methods of obtaining and measuring radioactive preparations. According to the foreword the articles contain the results of theoretical or practical interest to the extent that they discuss methods of the process information. In addition to several surveys of the collection contains discussions on the production of radioactive isotopes and inorganic radioactive preparations, including a number of carrier-free isotopes and several colloidal and other therapeutic preparations. Also discussed are methods for preparation of a number of tagged organic compounds, problems in the analysis of tagged organic compounds, the use of radioactive isotopes in the measurement of activity, and the radioactive analysis and relative measurement instruments and equipment are described and instructions, including measurement methods and technical instructions. Candidates of Chemical Sciences, V.P. Shishov, included. V.I. Kozlov and V. Shostak, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and V. Shostak, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, are mentioned as having helped directly in the selection and preparation of the material for publication. References accompany each article.

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Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

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instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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